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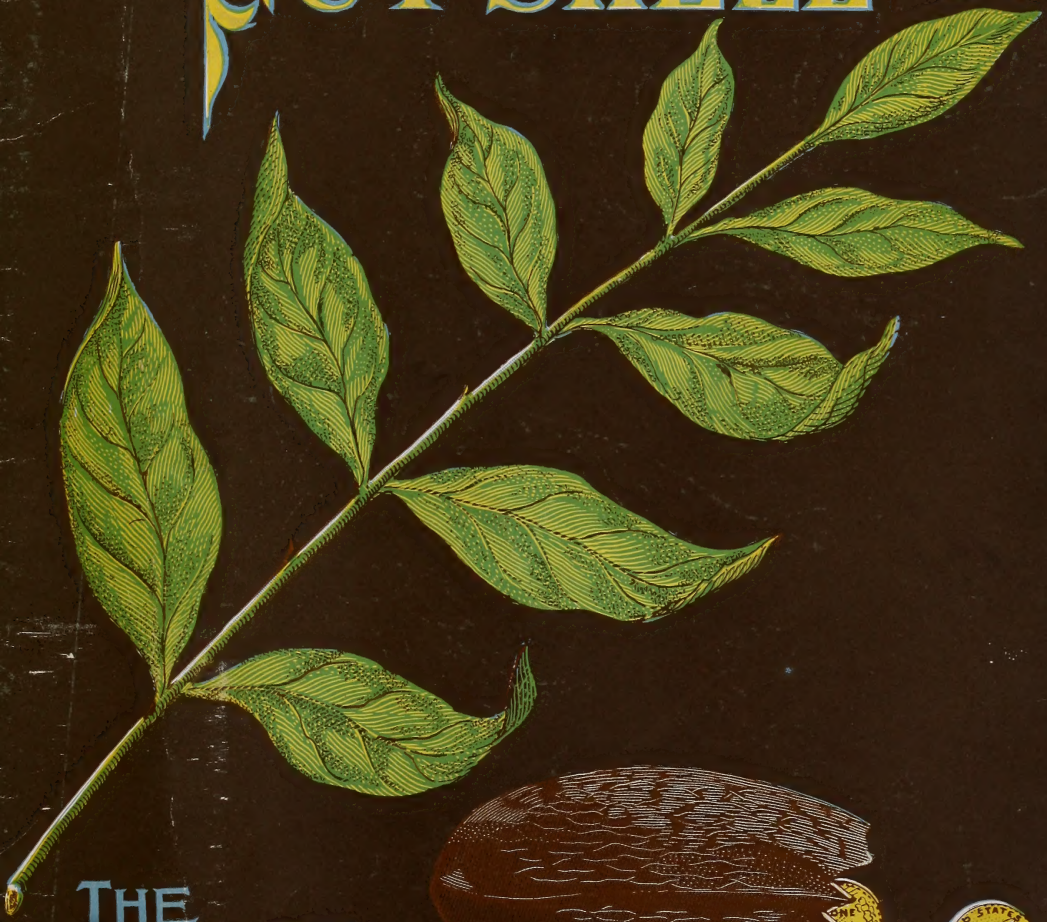
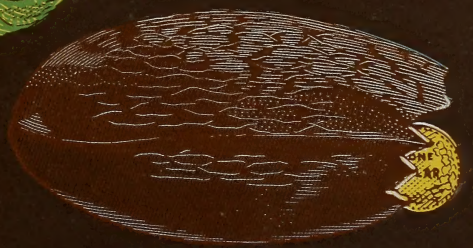
GOLD IN A NUT SHELL





THE AMERICAN PLANT & SEED CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

RECEIVED
OCT 3 1919
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT NUTS IN GENERAL AND PECANS IN PARTICULAR

NUT-PRODUCING trees cover a wide range in habit and growth, from the small shrub, 6 to 8 feet high, as in the case of the hazlenuts, to 80 feet high, as in the case of Royal Paradox walnut and the pecans, and their longevity covers a wide range, from the almond, whose life is 10 to 15 years, to the pecan, whose life is from 100 to 600 years. When planting trees for shade, why not plant nut trees, and combine the useful and ornamental? You have a large variety to select from, and you cannot find handsomer trees than the walnuts, chestnuts and pecans. If you do not like nuts your children do, and oh, how the children hoard and save up the nuts! They are of more value in their eyes than so many nuggets of gold.

If you will give nut trees the proper attention they will prove nuggets of gold to you too. We will not make the calculation for you; figure it out for yourself. Pecan trees have borne as much as 1,000 pounds of nuts to the tree. Suppose they bear only one-tenth that amount and you plant 100 pecan trees, and they only average 100 pounds of nuts to the tree per year, at 10 cents per pound. How much annual income would you have? Now, suppose you plant 100 pecans each year for the next ten years. What would be your annual income per year? How long would this income continue? There are pecan trees bearing in Texas today that were in bearing when Columbus discovered America. Count back in the past to find out how long you would have in the future.

Do you carry life insurance? If you do how much does it cost you per year? Do you want to carry life insurance, and are you afraid you might get sick or meet with misfortune, fail to meet your payments and lose practically all you have paid? How long do you have to wait for your insurance policy to come into bearing, or mature? Try pecan orchard insurance; you can pay as much or as little as you please, and stop paying any time you get ready without being afraid that your policy will lapse. A pecan orchard is a case of where you can "eat your cake and still have it," then pass it on to your widow if you should die, and the woman can also eat and still have the cake, and pass it on to her children, and the children can also eat, and pass it on to their children, and so on down the line. Plant pecan trees now, and in the centuries to come your posterity will be recorded as saying—

"Woodman, spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough;
It has supported me
And my forefathers until now.

"Woodman, spare that tree,
Make not a single cut;
It has brought wealth to me,
There's gold within its nut—"

Quite an interest has already been shown in nut culture in the South, and there is no doubt but that the South is destined to be a large producer, enjoying as it does many climatic advantages over the North.

That the planting of nut trees is a lucrative and profitable business, as well as a safe investment, there can be no question.

On account of an erroneous belief that it takes a lifetime for a nut tree to bear, people have been afraid to take hold of the business. When it becomes generally known that a grafted or budded pecan will come into bearing as soon as an apple, and a Japanese chestnut or walnut as soon as a peach, and when it is known that a full sized pecan will bear from 500 to 700 pounds to the tree, and that a Japan chestnut will bear from three to five bushels, and that a Japan walnut will bear from two bushels to three barrels to the tree, according to size, the people of the South will awake to the fact that they have had a gold mine at their very doors and under their very noses without knowing it.

Below we give a table showing the number required to the acre, and the time required to come into bearing:

Varieties	Distance Apart	No. Per Acre		Time to Bear
Chestnuts—Spanish, American	40 feet...	28	Grafted	4 to 5 yrs.
			Seedlings..	8 to 12 yrs.
Chestnuts—Japan	25 feet...	70	Grafted	2 to 4 yrs.
			Seedlings	4 to 5 yrs.
Walnuts—Persian	30 feet...	50	Budded or Grafted	4 to 5 yrs.
			Seedlings	7 to 8 yrs.
Walnuts—Japan	40 feet	28	Budded or Grafted	3 to 5 yrs.
			Seedlings	5 to 7 yrs.
Pecans	40 feet...	28	Budded or Grafted	2 to 5 yrs.
			Seedlings	6 to 12 yrs.
Shellbarks and Butternuts	40 feet...	28	Seedlings	8 to 12 yrs.
Almonds—Hard and Soft Shell.	16 feet...	170	Budded	2 to 4 yrs.
Filberts and Chinquapins	10 feet...	435	Seedlings	3 to 4 yrs.
Santa Rosa Soft Shell Waln'ts.	30 feet...	50	Seedlings	3 to 5 yrs.
Royal Hybrid Walnut	50 feet...	18	Seedlings	8 to 12 yrs.
Royal Paradox Walnut	70 feet...	10	Seedlings	10 to 12 yrs.
Black Waln'ts, common native.	40 feet...	28	Seedlings	8 to 12 yrs.

PECANS.

The pecan is a variety of hickory (Hicoria Pecan or Carya Olivæformis). The tree grows to a height of from 60 to 100 feet, and the trunk to 4 feet in diameter. A tree in full bearing will produce as much as 600 pounds to the tree. The age of the tree is variously stated; some say 100 years, and some say 600 years.

With the exception of a few favorable spots in Mexico, the United States is the only country in which the pecan grows naturally. It is a native of no other country on the face of the globe. Very little attention was paid to it as a source of wealth, until quite recently, in spite of which it is already becoming a staple on every market.

Five years ago no such thing as a budded or grafted pecan tree in bearing was known, and now there are thousands of budded and grafted trees being planted every year.

The effect of budding or grafting the pecan is truly remarkable. From a tree that takes 12 to 15 years to come into bearing, it changes it to a tree that will bear in from 3 to 5 years, and we have seen a few trees that were less than 1 year old with well developed nuts on them, and we have seen many trees at 2 years old from graft in bearing. Its geographical distribution in this country is large, extending from Iowa to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; but the nuts reach their greatest perfection south of latitude 34.

No doubt the budded varieties would do well as far north as the pecan trees are found growing wild, but they would hardly reach the same perfection as where climate and length of season are more favorable. The nuts are worth on our markets from 5 to 25 cents per pound, according to size and quality. These are seedlings; no budded or grafted sorts have yet been sold, except for the purpose of planting, and bring from 50 cents to $3 per pound. We only list such varieties of budded or grafted pecans as have proven themselves to be of unquestioned merit, and are really the cream of all the varieties that have been introduced. We advise planting trees from 1 to 3 feet high. When larger trees are planted they are hard to make live.

Plant the pecan as you would any other tree, but be certain that you cut off any bruised part of the root. Should the lower end of the root be bruised or turned black, cut off until the root looks white where the cut is made. Don't let the roots of the trees get dry; if you do you might as well throw them away, for they will not live. Pecans will live twice as well and grow twice as fast if they are well mulched. Straw, broken cornstalks, the refuse from cane or sorghum mills will do.

The pecan will grow on any kind of soil, rich or poor, bottom or upland, but does best in a rich, moist soil, not too wet. After a pecan tree is once firmly established, it will stand any amount of overflow, and survive. Wood ashes or any commercial fertilizer rich in available potash is the kind of fertilizer to use, if any is used at all. Do not use stable manure—it breeds little worms that attack the roots.

VARIETIES OF PECANS.

Columbian.

Originated at Central postoffice, St. James Parish, La. The original tree is now standing on the plantation of E. Bourgeois, and we have been informed that the tree has been in bearing for over 100 years to the certain knowledge of the residents, and perhaps for many more. It was introduced by Sebastian Rome, and the nuts were sold for planting purposes by Richard Frotscher, of New Orleans, La. It is also being grown under the names of "Rome" and of "Pride of the Coast." It should be called "Rome" after its introducer, but it was christened "Columbian," when it took the first prize at the Columbian Exposition, and it is hard to separate it from the name under which it won its honors. It bears young and is very prolific. The nut is long and rather blunt at both ends, full meated. This is the largest of all the pecans, many of the nuts weighing half an ounce.

Stuart.

Introduced by Col. W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Miss. This variety bears earlier than any of the varieties, frquently at 2 years old from graft, and I have seen one tree only 9 months old with a fully developed nut on it. The nut is blunt and compact in shape and is next in size to the Columbian; in fact, there is very little difference in the weight of the two nuts.

Frotscher's Egg Shell.

Introduced by Richard Frotscher, of New Orleans, La. The thinnest of all paper shell varieties; a child can take two of the nuts in one hand and easily crush them by pressing them together. The shell can easily be picked off, leaving the kernel whole. Quite a large nut, but not so large as either Stuart or Columbian. Bears at 4 to 5 years old when budded.

[NOTE—The three varieties above are each entirely different from the others, having distinct characteristics. They are the cream of all the varieties.]

Centennial, Van Deman, Pabst, and Jewett are all good varieties, but none of them are as good as those already described.

Price of Budded or Grafted Pecans.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	$1 50	$12 50	$115 00
2 to 3 feet	1 25	11 50	100 00
1 to 2 feet	75	7 00	60 00
6 to 12 inches	50	4 50	40 00

Price of Seedling Trees From Selected Nuts Gathered From Trees That Have Been Budded.

Each variety is kept separate in planting. Can furnish seedlings grown from the following varieties: Columbian, Stuart, Frotscher's Egg Shell, Centennial, Van Deman, Jewett, Pabst, and Russell.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	$0 50	$4 50	$40 00
2 to 3 feet	40	3 50	35 00
1 to 2 feet	30	2 50	25 00
6 to 12 inches	20	1 50	12 50

Some contend that their seedling trees will produce nuts like those they were grown from, but we do not think they can be counted on with any certainty.

Price of Seedling Trees Grown From Ordinary Mixed Nuts.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	$0 25	$2 00	$17 50
2 to 3 feet	25	1 75	15 00
18 to 24 inches	20	1 50	12 50
12 to 18 inches	20	1 25	10 00
6 to 12 inches	15	1 00	7 50

(Price of nuts see last page.)

WALNUTS.

The Japan walnuts, as the name indicates, were introduced from Japan, and they bid fair to become of great importance to our nut-growing industry. They are as easily transplanted as an apple, being abundantly furnished with laterals, and making practically no taproots at all.

The seedlings bear at an early age, four to five years from seed, and bear enormous crops of nuts. The young trees have stood 10 degrees below zero, and we believe this class of nuts will prove perfectly hardy in the North—just how far north it will stand we cannot tell yet. The tree is an upright and stocky, as well as a quick grower, with long, dark green pinnate leaves. The leaves hold on well until frost and the tree presents throughout the entire season a beautiful tropical appearance. Aside from its value as a nut-producing tree, it makes a noble looking shade tree that anyone might be proud to have along the drive or in the lawn.

VARIETIES OF JAPAN WALNUTS.

Sieboldianna.

A hard-shelled nut, with a nice, mild flavor, of not very much value. The hard shell and corky substance are very much against it. We have too many good nuts to pay much attention to this, except to fill out a collection. It may, however, prove valuable as a hybridizer. The general description describes the habit and appearance of the tree.

Cordiformis.

This, as the name indicates, is a heart-shaped nut. It is about the size of a large hickorynut; has a thin shell, which parts easily at the sutures, enabling one to get the kernel out whole. The flavor is something between that of an English walnut and a butternut. We recommend this variety highly, and feel that we cannot say too much for it. Habit and appearance of tree described in general description.

Emperor.

A superior variety of the Cordiformis type. The habit and appearance of the tree are identical with Cordiformis. Its distinctive characteristics and points of superiority are as follows: Long pointed form instead of heart-shaped; larger nut and thinner shell, with plumper kernels, and sutures more loosely joined than Cordiformis. We graft this on both Black walnut and Japan walnuts. No grafts will be ready for sale before the fall of 1902. Can offer seedlings now, but we do not guarantee them.

Tokyo.

A hybrid between Sieboldianna and Cordiformis. It partakes about equally of the character of each. The nut is not as good as Cordiformis, and better than Sieboldianna. We graft this on Black and Japan walnuts. No grafts will be ready for sale before the fall of 1902. We offer seedlings now, but we do not guarantee them.

Price of Japan Walnuts.

Sieboldianna and Cordiformis	Per each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	$ 75	$ 6 00	$50 00
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00	35 00
1 to 2 feet	40	3 00	25 00
6 to 12 inches	30	2 00	15 00
Emperor and Tokyo—seedlings any size—about 1 foot high	1 00	10 00	.....
Emperor and Tokyo grafts or buds	2 00	20 00	.....

[NOTE—Grafts or buds cannot be furnished until fall of 1902. Price list of nuts on last page.]

Madeira Nut—English Walnut.

What we know as the English walnut is really the Madeira nut or Persian walnut. We imported it from England and called it the "English" walnut. England imported it from the Madeira Islands and called it the "Madeira." As a matter of fact, it is a native of Persia, and was introduced into Europe by the Greeks. It does well over a large scope of country. In Southern California there is one orchard of 700 acres. No commercial orchards have as yet been planted in the Atlantic or Southern States. There are some fine specimen trees in New Jersey and Phila-

delphia that produce good crops of very good sized nuts, although we believe that New Jersey is too far north to succeed well with the Persian walnut. In fact, we believe the Gulf States are the only ones that have any chance to grow the nut successfully. Even here at Nashville the young wood frequently winterkills, and although we had a tree in bearing several years, the nuts were not first-class. The tree finally succumbed to root knot.

We believe that if the Persian walnut is grafted on to our common Black walnut it will be hardier, and will certainly be free from root knot. Authorities differ so much as to the character of the soil suitable for them that we are almost afraid to venture an opinion on the subject. We know, however, that the young trees grow best on a moist, rich, deep soil well drained, but we believe that to obtain the best results in fruiting, a calcareous soil, not too rich, should be selected. We feel confident that the time will come when the South will not only grow all the English walnuts it uses, but will have them to sell to her less fortunate neighbors in the North. Some of the varieties come into bearing at an early age. For instance, Burbank's Santa Rosa Soft Shell (a new introduction) will bear at four years from seed, and is said to be a heavy cropper, and comparatively hardy. Now, when this variety is worked on to Black walnut, or Japan walnut, we feel safe in predicting an immediate success for it over a wide territory.

However, the growing of English walnuts in the South for commercial purposes is still in the experimental stage. We believe that altitude and soil will be the factors that will solve the problem, together with a selection of varieties adapted to our soil and climate, and a hardy stock on which to work them.

VARIETIES OF PERSIAN WALNUTS.

Seedlings.

From California seed; will produce nuts of good quality.

Chaberte.

Roundish, conical in shape; rich, oily flavor; blooms late.

Franquette.

A large nut; blooms late; dry and crisp.

Mayette.

One of the finest flavored nuts, and prized very highly as a dessert nut.

Parissienne.

Nut very large; good flavor; blooms late.

Præparturiens.

Size medium; shell rather hard; excellent quality; tree of dwarfish habit; blooms late; bears young.

Santa Rosa Soft Shell.

Claimed to be the hardiest of all Persian walnuts. The nut is elongated and large, of very finest quality and flavor; should succeed well in the South. Originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., who claims that it is the finest nut grown of any kind, and that it will succeed where other Persian walnuts fail. It blooms late in the spring and thereby escapes the frosts. It comes into bearing at 3 years old, and bears abundantly at 5 or 6 years of age. It is the nut "par excellence."

Will have seedlings for sale for the fall of 1902, but no grafts before fall of 1903.

Royal Hybrid Walnut.

A hybrid or cross between the common California Black walnut and the Persian (English) walnut. The tree is a tall, rapid grower, much hardier than the Persian walnut; bears quite young and at 10 or 12 years old will bear half a wagon load of excellent nuts. The nut has the appearance of our common Black walnut, but the shell is not quite so thick, while there is very much more meat or kernel in the shell, and of a less oily and rank flavor than our common walnut. Every lover of nuts should have at least one or two of these trees in his collection. Originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal. We have only 1 year old seedlings to offer.

Royal Paradox Walnut.

A hybrid or cross between the California Black walnut and the Persian (English) walnut. Originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., who says it is the fastest growing tree in the world for a temperate climate. He says: "I have a tree 12 years old on a hard, dry roadside, that is 60 feet high, 75 feet through the branches and 2½ feet in circumference."

Talk about shade trees or planting walnuts for timber! It strikes us that this is the tree. When planted for timber they should be planted three times as thick as our table instructs. The nuts are hard-shelled and of very little value.

Black Walnuts.

Our common native species, too well known for extended description. Does it pay to plant them? A farmer at Triune, Tenn., has a small, poor farm. On it are growing a great many small walnut trees. He stated to me in conversation (I had just bought ten bushels of walnuts from him at 40 cents per bushel), that he had made more clear money off his Black walnuts at 40 cents per bushel than he had on all the balance of his farm. He says he can get an annual income from the trees indefinitely, and that each year the trees become more valuable, and that when he is an old man he can sell his timber for a small fortune. I see "where he is right," and I decided then and there "to go and do likewise."

Plant them around the place in the fence corners. They will not take up any more room than the trash that is already growing there.

Butternut.

Is not planted for timber as the Black walnut is, as the tree seldom grows large enough to make its timber an object. The shape of the nut is different from the Black walnut, being long and narrow and easily cracked, splitting lengthwise in whole or half kernels. The flavor is very much like that of the Black walnut, except that it is less oily and not so rank. It has a peculiar aromatic spiciness that a great many like. The tree bears heavily when quite young.

PRICE LIST OF WALNUTS.

Persian Walnut (English or Madeira), Common Seedlings.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet	$0 60	$5 00	$45 00
3 to 4 feet	50	4 50	40 00
2 to 3 feet	40	3 50	30 00
1 to 2 feet	30	2 50	20 00
6 to 12 inches	20	1 50	12 50

Imported Varieties of Persian Walnut.

Chaberte, Franquette, Mayette, Parissienne, Præparturiens and Fertile.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
3 to 4 feet	$1 00	$9 00	.....
2 to 3 feet	75	8 00	.....
1 to 2 feet	50	4 50	.....

Santa Rosa Soft Shell (Burbank's) Seedlings.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
2 to 3 feet	$2 00	.....	.....
1 to 2 feet	1 50	.....	.....
6 to 12 inches	1 25	.....	.....

Santa Rosa Soft Shell, Grafts or Buds.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Any size	$2 50	.....	.....

None of these English walnuts will be ready before fall of 1902, and the Santa Rosa Soft Shell grafts will not be ready before fall of 1903.

Royal Hybrid Walnut, Seedlings.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
1 year, any size	$1 00	.....	.....

Royal Hybrid Walnut, Grafts.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
1 year, any size	$2 00	.....	.....

Royal Paradox Hybrid Walnut, Seedlings.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
1 year, any size	$2 00	.....	.....

Royal Paradox Hybrid Walnut, Grafts.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
1 year, any size	$2 00	.....	.....

Can furnish a few seedlings this spring and next fall, but cannot furnish grafts until fall of 1902.

Black Walnuts.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
3 to 4 feet	$0 50	$4 00	$25 00
2 to 3 feet	40	3 00	15 00
1 to 2 feet	25	2 00	12 50
6 to 12 inches	15	1 00	8 00

Butternuts.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
3 to 4 feet	$0 50	$4 50	$40 00
2 to 3 feet	40	3 50	30 00
1 to 2 feet	35	3 00	25 00
6 to 12 inches	25	2 00	15 00

(For price list of nuts see last page.)

Future of the Walnut Family.

Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., has succeeded in making the English walnut and California Black walnut cross in two cases, namely, the Royal Hybrid and the Royal Paradox. We have succeeded in getting a distinct cross between the two Japan walnuts, Cordiformis and Sieboldianna. The Black walnut is as hardy as an oak, and the English walnut is a little tender. The Black walnut is a native of the United States. The English walnut is a native of Asia Minor.

We have also succeeded in getting a very superior variety of the Cordiformis type of Japan walnut. It is a well-known fact that with Black walnuts some trees are found that produce extra large nuts, with plump kernels, while others bear small nuts that are not well filled.

If the walnuts hybridize or cross as easily as they apparently do, why can we not obtain a cross between the Japan walnut, Cordiformis, and any good variety of English walnut? Why can we not breed in the hardiness of the Black walnut and breed out the tenderness of the English walnut? Why can we not breed in for thinner shells and fuller, plumper kernels? Here is a subject worthy of the efforts of any man.

While the walnuts of all kinds usually come true to their kind from seed, there is more or less variation with every tree. What is there to prevent selecting a superior nut of its kind and breed it up to greater superiority? This opens a very interesting line of experiments.

CHESTNUTS.

The American chestnut is a rapid growing, handsome tree, attaining very large proportions, when standing alone with room for development; branches long, slender and upright in growth; burr small and opens in four sections; nuts small, very sweet, with very thin skin; hull generally covered to a large extent with fuzz. The flavor of this nut is better than any other of the chestnuts.

The tree is magnificent for lawn or roadside planting, and the young trees are valuable for stocks, on which to graft the improved varieties of European and Japan nuts. No improved varieties of superior merit have yet been introduced. The seedlings are about as good as the socalled improvements.

VARIETIES OF EUROPEAN CHESTNUTS.

They make a handsome, low-headed tree, with broader spread in proportion to height; buds more prominent; leaves larger and thicker; burrs very large with thick, heavy husk. The nuts are larger than the American, bright brown in color, and generally three to a burr; not so sweet as the American. In eating it the skin should be removed, as there is an unpleasant astringency about it. We only grow what we consider the best two varieties—Paragon and Ridgeley.

Paragon.

Originated at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. Burrs of immense size, distinctly flattened on top; nuts large, three to five in a burr, and covered with fine hairy fuzz; fine grained kernel, sweet and of good quality; bears at 4 to 5 years old.

Ridgeley.

Tree is of immense size and very productive, more than five bushels of nuts, selling at $11 per pushel, having been gathered from the original tree in a single season; burrs of medium size and carry from two to three nuts each; nut of medium size, with some fuzz at point; kernel sweet and of good quality.

Japanese Chestnuts.

The Japanese chestnut makes a smaller tree than either the American or European, with slender branches and long, narrow leaves. They appear to thrive over a wide range of the United States, probably not so far north as the other species, but may extend the culture of chestnuts farther south, even into Central Florida. Among their valuable features are their early bearing, early ripening, great productiveness, larger size and smooth shells, free from fuzz.

Trees have been known to bear at two years from seed, and grafts the second year after the insertion of the graft. We grow the following varieties from grafts: Alpha, Parry's Giant and Reliance.

Alpha.

The earliest known chestnut originated at Parry, N. J., by Parry's Pomona Nurseries. Tree an upright, vigorous grower; very productive. The original tree began to bear at 3 years old and has never failed to produce a good crop. Nuts large, running two to three to the burr; opening from 5th to 10th of September, without the aid of frost, and commanding the highest prices in market.

Parry's Giant.

Introduced by Parry's Pomona Nurseries, Parry, N. J. The largest known variety. Two to three and one-half inches across. Seldom more than one to the burr; smooth, dark color, and handsome; ripening mid-season.

Reliance.

Seedling of Parry's Giant; spreading habit, very productive, and so precocious that it frequently produces nuts the same season the grafts are set; nuts large, uniform, and ripen early.

Spanish Chestnuts.

A handsome, round headed tree, of rapid spreading growth, that yields abundantly of large nuts of good quality; hence a desirable ornamental tree, or profitable for market.

PRICE LIST OF CHESTNUTS.

American Chestnuts (Seedlings).

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 to 6 feet	$0 50	$4 00	$35 00
3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	25 00
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	15 00
1 to 2 feet	20	1 25	8 00
6 to 12 inches	10	75	4 50

European Chestnuts, Grafted—Paragon and Ridgeley.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet	$1 50	$13 50	.....
3 to 4 feet	1 25	10 00	.....
2 to 3 feet	1 00	8 00	.....

Japanese Chestnuts (Seedlings).

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet	$0 50	$4 50	$40 00
3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00
2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00
1 to 2 feet	30	2 50	20 00
6 to 12 inches	20	1 50	10 00

Japanese Chestnuts, Grafted—Alpha, Parry's Giant, and Reliance.

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet	$1 50	$13 50	.....
3 to 4 feet	1 25	10 00	.....
2 to 3 feet	1 00	8 00	.....

Spanish Chestnuts (Seedlings).

	Per Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
4 to 5 feet	$0 50	$4 50	$40 00
3 to 4 feet	40	3 50	30 00
2 to 3 feet	30	2 50	20 00
1 to 2 feet	20	1 75	15 00
6 to 12 inches	10	75	5 00

ALMONDS.

The almond is supposed to be a native of the mountainous regions of Asia. Its cultivation in Europe has been confined almost exclusively to the Mediterranean countries. Theoretically the almond will succeed anywhere that the peach thrives, but practically this is not true. Many sections of the Pacific Slope, as well as some of our Southern States, are thought to be suitable for the successful culture of the almond.

It has been demonstrated in California that seedlings, or rather a selection of the best seedlings, do better than the imported kinds, and we think that when we can find the suitable varieties the Gulf States will be found growing almonds quite as successfully as they are now growing peaches. We have a nice lot of seedlings coming on, and hope in the near future to be able to offer something that will be universally successful in the Southern States. Will not have any seedlings for sale before next fall.

PRICE LIST OF ALMONDS.

Princess, Soft Shell, Hard Shell and Sultana (Budded).

	Per Each.	Per 10.
4 to 5 feet	$1 00	$8 00
3 to 4 feet	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00

Seedlings.

	Per Each.	Per 10.
3 to 4 feet	$0 50	$4 00
2 to 3 feet	40	3 00
1 to 2 feet	30	2 00
6 to 12 inches	25	1 00

(Will have no seedlings for sale until fall, 1902.)

HAZELNUTS.

Hazelnuts are natives of both Europe and America. Our wild hazelnuts have not been improved, or if they have we have not heard of it. The English have many improved varieties, are very successful in their cultivation, and esteem them very highly for table purposes. They are grown on the Island of Sicily, and many thousands of pounds are imported into this country from there. If they can grow them successfully in Sicily, why can we not grow them here?

The hazelnut likes a light loam, with dry subsoil, but requires partial shade to produce the best results.

PRICE LIST OF HAZELNUTS.

American.

	Per Each.	Per 10.
3 to 4 feet	$0 40	$3 00
2 to 3 feet	35	2 50

English—"Kentish Cob"—Imported.

	Per Each.	Per 10.
3 to 4 feet	$0 75	$6 00
2 to 3 feet	50	4 50

We have several varieties of hickory growing, but will have none to offer before fall of 1903.

PRICE LIST OF NUTS.

	Per Each	Per lb.
Pecans, Columbian, ½ oz. each	$0 25	. . .
Pecans, Columbian and Stuart, ⅜ oz. each	10	. . . .
Pecans, Columbian and Stuart, 5/16 oz. each	5	$2 00
Pecans, Columbian, Stuart, Egg Shell, Centennial, Van Deman, Jewett, Russell	5	2 00
Pecans, extra large selected seedlings	. . . .	50
Pecans, mixed No. 1 commercial seedlings	. . . .	25
Walnuts, Japan—Emperor	25	. . . .
Walnuts, Japan—Tokyo	10	. . . .
Walnuts, Japan—Cordiformis and Sieboldii	. . . .	50
Walnuts, English—Santa Rosa	20	. . . .
Walnuts, English—Chaberte, Franquette, Mayette, Præparturiens and Parissenne	5	50
Walnuts, English—Common	. . . .	25
Walnuts, Royal Hybrid	20	. . .
Walnuts, Royal Paradox	50	. . . .
Chestnuts, American	. . . .	25
Chestnuts, Spanish	. . .	40
Chestnuts, Japanese—"Jumbos"	10	75

	Per lb.	Per Pk.	Per Bush.
Butternuts	$0 15	$1 50	$5 00
Black Walnuts	15	1 00	2 50
Shell Bark Hickory	15	1 00	3 50
Filberts, American	25	. . . .	. . . .
Filberts, English, Kentish Cob	50	. . . .	. . . .
Filberts, Sicily	30	. . . .	. . . .
Almonds, Teragona and Avici	25	. . . .	. . . .
Almonds, California	25	. . . .	. . . .

(Try to grow a few almonds from seed.)

Annular budding knife, patented by Wm. Nelson, made especially for annular or ring budding nut trees. The most perfect device for the purpose yet made, $4.00 each, postpaid.

Asparagus Roots

TWO YEARS OLD.

	Per 100	Per 1,000
Palmetto,	$0 75	$5 00
Conover's Colossal,	75	5 00
Barr's Mammoth,	1 00	6 00
Columbian White,	1 00	6 00

The above prices are f.o.b. Nashville, and freight or express prepaid.

Asparagus is not nuts, and nuts are not asparagus, but we have a very large lot of first-class plants and we are willing to give the public the benefit of our low prices.

We guarantee that the plants will be satisfactory, and if found otherwise they may be returned at our expense, and the money will be refunded.

THE AMERICAN PLANT & SEED CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

NAT. SIZE
CHESTNUT.
JAPAN MAMMOTH
CHESTNUT